

ALLIES GAIN 37 MILES IN THEIR ADVANCE; GERMAN FORCES ARE STILL FALLING BACK

SEEKS FREEDOM FROM DOMINATION OF GREAT POWERS

Turkey Abrogates Conventions Giving Rights to Foreigners.

MAY FORESHADOW WAR AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN

Upon Privileges Revoked Rests Legal Status of American Missionaries.

BEGAN IN ELEVENTH CENTURY

Allies Not Expected to Make Any Representation Until Peace Is Restored.

HOPE FOR PEACE NOW DEPENDS ON GERMAN DEFEAT

Allies Will Not Enter Negotiations Until Kaiser Is Conquered.

SENTIMENT CONVEYED TO PRESIDENT WILSON

No Present Prospect of Diplomacy Bringing European War to End.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS LACKING

Redress From Germany for Spoilation of Neutrality of Belgium Expected.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—Turkey formally notified the United States and other nations to-day that she had abrogated the series of conventions, treaties and privileges, originating as early as the eleventh century, whereby foreigners in the Ottoman empire have been exempt from local jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. Foreign subjects no longer will enjoy what is known as extra-territorial rights through which they have been tried by their own judges, diplomatic representatives or consuls.

This practice, abolished by Japan several years ago through new treaties, Turkey has removed by a stroke of the pen. Her purpose, it is declared, is to assert her independence and free herself from the domination of the great powers.

Upon the rights revoked has rested the legal status of American missionaries in Turkey, permitting them to maintain churches, hospitals and schools in religious freedom. The revocation of Turkey's rights of privilege enjoyed by the powers in excess of what the general principles of international law allows, is the meaning of this step. A German legation ambassador to the United States, declared to-day: "This is Turkey's opportunity."

MAY FORESHADOW WAR AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN

The ambassador did not intimate whether the action foreshadowed war against Great Britain, without whose consent in the past no such radical action would have been attempted. Diplomats of the allied powers, however, believe Turkey is appealing to the international sentiment and is ready to seize on any difficulty that may arise with Great Britain as a pretext to declare war. The Turkish ambassador known his government's action in a public announcement, after it had been communicated to Secretary Bryan to-day as a formal note from the Ottoman empire. The announcement reads:

"All privileges and immunities accorded to these conventions or issued herefrom are hereby repealed. Having thus freed itself from an insuperable obstacle to all progress in the empire, the imperial government has adopted as the basis of its relations with the other powers the general principles of international law. As early as 1055 the sovereigns of Constantinople granted charters of extra-territorial privileges, called capitulations, to the Venetians first, who were granted the right of trial by judges appointed in Venice and permanently residing in Constantinople. When the young Turks gained control, the powers were sounded as to possible derogation of the capitulations. The reply was unfavorable. To-day's declaration, so far as known, was not preceded by any such discussion with the powers."

AMERICAN DESCRIBES PRIVILEGES ABROGATED

The Turkish ambassador described the privileges abrogated as relating to the economy and the administration of justice. "These restrictions weigh heavily on the Ottoman states both materially and morally," he said. "Turkey has been prevented from introducing reforms which it has been accused of denying to the enjoyment of privileges stood in the way of progressive action on the part of government. Turkey has been deprived of that confidence which full independence gives to a state. Deprived of that independence, the moral fibre of the nation relaxed."

In diplomatic circles the announcement of Turkey's attitude attracted the widest attention. The allies are known to expect at any moment a declaration of war by Turkey in behalf of Germany. Comment was heard among diplomats of the allied powers as to possible deliberation between the German Foreign Office and the Porte before the decision to abrogate the treaties was reached.

So far as diplomats of the allies would venture an opinion the prediction was made that Great Britain, France and Russia probably would not make any representations on the subject to Turkey at this time, leaving it until the close of the war.

Badger Detailed to Duty.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—Vice Admiral Charles Badger, who will be succeeded on Thursday by Rear-Admiral Charles Fletcher as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, was detailed to-day to duty with the navy general board. He will retire next August.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—

There is no present prospect of peace in Europe through diplomacy. President Wilson himself to-day set at rest rumors that peace measures were in the making by revealing that no intimation had been conveyed to him officially from any quarter of a readiness on the part of belligerents to talk peace.

The day's developments emphasized that Great Britain, France and Russia were determined to make no peace until they had decisively beaten Germany and Austria. Great Britain's position was explained in detail at London by Sir Edward Grey to Ambassador Page, who made a long report to President Wilson. The British Foreign Secretary declared England had not sought war, but, since it was forced on her, she was irretrievably bent on crushing forever the danger of German militarism.

Sir Edward referred also to the spoliation by Germany of the neutrality of Belgium, and pointed out that the allies would expect redress for that action.

The conference between the American ambassador and the British Foreign Secretary is said to have occurred on the initiative of the latter. Sir Edward Grey, it is understood, explained that, in view of the newspaper rumors that Germany was ready to make peace, Great Britain did not want to appear in the light of blocking the move, while Emperor William assumed the role of peace advocate.

UNREASONABLE TERMS MAY BE MADE BY GERMANY

To make peace now while German troops hold Belgium and a large part of France, might cause Germany to exact unreasonable terms, according to the British view.

On the side of Germany and Austria, likewise, the President has found an encouraging sign for peace. Asked whether Emperor William's message of yesterday was susceptible of interpretation as a peace overture, the President said it protested merely alleged use of dum-dum bullets by the French, and the activity of Belgian citizenry in the war.

Mr. Wilson said he would reply soon to the Emperor's message. The answer may be merely a courteous acknowledgment of the German Emperor's message, or it may be the expression of the hope that the alleged warfare laid down by the Hague conventions will be binding on all belligerents. The answer may refer to the President's standing offer of mediation.

Observers in close touch with the White House thought to-night the first course to be the most likely, merely acknowledging the message. It was said the feeling was general among officials that the present was not the time to press for peace with prospects of success.

"We haven't gotten to the point," said Secretary Bryan to-day in response to a question, "where we can take up the subject of mediation."

"EVERY ONE WANTS PEACE."

"Every one wants peace," remarked Ambassador Jusserand, of France, as he was leaving the State Department to-day. "But now it is war."

The ambassador said that as a result of the protest of Emperor William, he had been authorized to inform President Wilson that no bullets whatsoever had been fired by the French soldiers or would be used, in spite of any provocation.

In the midst of the diplomatic chaos in Europe, Great Britain, France, Spain and China, it became known to-day, have agreed with the United States on the text of treaties to be signed in a few days. They provide for the investigation by a commission for a period of one year or more of all international disputes that may arise between these countries and the United States. One effect of the signing of the treaties would be to prevent this country from being suddenly drawn into the European war over neutrality questions or other unexpected difficulties.

A Russian Bay, the Turkish ambassador, predicted to-day there would be no peace negotiations in the near future.

"Every nation at war," he said, "knows the advantages of peace, and has known them for years as thoroughly as any peace advocate or any peace society." It is now not a question of advantages of peace. It is a question of war: war until a decisive victory is won, for one side or the other, or the contending forces are exhausted. There might well be talk of peace a year or a year and a half from now; not at present."

NO PEACE EXCEPT BY MUTUAL CONSENT

PETROGRAD, September 9 (via London, September 10, 6:50 A. M.).—A dispatch from Tokyo says Japan has joined the agreement of the allies not to conclude peace except by mutual consent.

Japan has informed Russia, the dispatch says, that she will not make peace.



FLYING FROM THE GERMAN'S
PHOTO COURTESY OF UNDERWOOD LITHOGRAPH

RESPONDS TO PLEA OF RAILROAD MEN

President Calls to Attention of Country Imperative Need of Co-Operation.

UNPRECEDENTED SITUATION

Letter Reflects View That Companies Should Not Be Subject for Agitation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 10.

President Wilson responded to-day to the request of several railroad executives that he call to the attention of the country the imperative need that railroad credits be sustained, and that the roads be helped wherever feasible by government agencies or by private co-operative effort.

The President outlined his views for the country in a letter to Frank Trumbull, chairman of the Chesapeake and Ohio board, who acted as spokesman for the railroad presidents who saw Mr. Wilson on Wednesday.

Discussing his action with callers to-day, the President said he was greatly impressed with the reasonable attitude of the railroad men. He added they had not displayed any feeling of a questionable kind, nor criticized the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Although he does not think he should advise other government agencies which have to do with the railroads as to their action, the President declared he would be glad to confer with any one who wanted to see him.

Various reports have said the call of the railroad men upon the President was preliminary to a request for an increase in freight rates. Western railroads already are preparing such increases for submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Under the law, the Eastern roads may not apply within the next two years for increases on rates recently adjudicated by the commission. Eastern lines, however, are preparing to effect the economies the commission suggested by making charges for free services to large shippers, and to increase their passenger fares.

President Wilson's letter to Mr. Trumbull reflected his confidence in the integrity and soundness of the American railroads, and his view that they should not be the subject for agitation. His letter follows:

"TO MR. TRUMBULL.
The President's letter to Mr. Trumbull follows:

"Since you read it to me yesterday, I have read again the statement you made on behalf of the committee of railroad presidents, whom I had the pleasure of meeting and conferring with at my office. It is a lucid statement of plain truths."

"You asked me to call the attention of the country to the imperative need of the country to the maintenance of the railroads."

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONFERENCE ENDS ANNEXATION WAR

Contract, Binding Henrico County to Abandon Fight Against Decree, Is Signed.

ALL PARTIES ARE SATISFIED

County and City Officers Gather in Love-Fest at Office of City Attorney.

LONDON, September 10.—

Following a conference between county and city authorities in the office of the City Attorney yesterday afternoon, Chairman W. Conway Saunders, of the Board of Supervisors of Henrico County, affixed his signature to a contract binding Henrico County to abandon its fight against the annexation decree entered by Judge Campbell on July 17.

With the signing of the contract by Mr. Saunders disappeared the last barrier in the way of an early realization of the Greater Richmond plan, upon which the City Council spent a round year of labor. Judge Campbell's decree will become effective on November 5, without a contest, and automatically on that date the city will become larger by seventeen square miles and 200,000 inhabitants.

In consideration of the county's acquiescence in the annexation plan the agreement executed yesterday binds the city of Richmond to spend \$100,000 in the permanent improvement of county highways leading into the city. The expenditure of this appropriation is to be directed by the Board of Supervisors of Henrico County with the approval of the Administrative Board. Provision is made for an arbitrator in the event that the two bodies disagree as to the manner in which the money shall be expended.

THREATENED DIFFICULTY

The difficulty which threatened for a time to delay annexation for a year or more grew out of the action of the Board of Supervisors of Henrico County in adopting on September 1 a resolution calling upon the Administrative Board to approve a detailed schedule of road improvements prepared by the supervisors, as a condition precedent to the execution of a contract binding the county to withdraw its appeal from the annexation decree.

The Administrative Board held that it was without power to approve the detailed plan of expenditure submitted in advance of the execution of the contract under which the appropriation became available for expenditure. It was upheld in this position by the City Attorney.

A deadlock ensued and it began to appear that no agreement with the county would be reached. Prominent citizens, however, took the matter in hand and yesterday's amicable conference adjusting all differences was the result of the peace-makers' efforts. It had been known for several days that

(Continued on Second Page.)

ANOTHER 500,000 MEN VOTED FOR BRITISH ARMY

Will Increase Regular Force to Unprecedented Strength of Approximately 1,400,000 Soldiers.

ADDITION ASKED BY ASQUITH

Appeals to Parliament Not to Show Niggardly Spirit Toward Those Rushing to Join Nation's Fighting Battle Line.

LONDON, September 10.—Parliament to-day voted to increase the regular army to the unprecedented strength of 1,400,000 men. This followed the request made by Premier Asquith, in a white paper, asking that 200,000 men of all ranks be added to the regular army, and that Parliament show its regard for the men who were rushing to join England's fighting battle line.

The first 100,000 men were voted August 5. More than 135,000 men exclusive of territorials have answered to this call. These, with 100,000 regulars and first reserves that composed the army before the first call and the 200,000 that England expects will enlist in response to the second call, will make the army stronger numerically than at any time in England's history.

The Premier in his communication, paid a tribute to the War Office organization and dealt with the various difficulties connected with the rush of recruits. Measures had been taken, he said, to meet the congestion. These included an allowance of 75 cents a day to those for whom no accommodations could be found in the barracks. If the recruits were housed, he was sure the response would be no less keen and ample than was that to the first levy. He should then be in a position to put some 1,400,000 men in the field. That was the provision of the Mother Country herself, exclusive of territorials, the national reserve and the contributions promised from India and the dominions. It was an effort worthy of a great sacrifice.

ASQUITH APPEALS AGAINST

NIGGARDLY SPIRIT

As to the expense involved the Premier was sure that the House of Commons would be ready to grant money as occasion arose, but he wanted it (Continued on Second Page.)

WAR REVENUE MEASURE PROVIDES FREIGHT TAX

Bill to Raise \$107,000,000 a Year Agreed Upon by Democratic Members of Committee.

HAS APPROVAL OF PRESIDENT

Underwood Gains Support of McAdoo and Burleson for His Program. Leaders Determine to Push River and Harbors Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee to-day completed the war revenue tax bill, providing for a tax of 2 percent on all freight transportation, an increase of 50 cents on beer and 20 cents a gallon on all domestic wines. This will add an estimated revenue of \$107,000,000 a year. The tax on freight was agreed to after a conference with the President, who had expressed opposition to it.

The freight tax will be 2 percent of the transportation charges on all freight packages, whether carried by rail or ship, and will include express. It will not include parcel post. The shipper will pay the tax to the railroad, which will retain 1 percent of the total amount collected for administrative expenses, and make returns to the government on the basis of the freight bills. There will be no stamps. The 50-cent tax on beer is on a barrel, which now pays \$1, making the total tax \$1.50. Domestic wines pay various taxes.

The tax on wines will be assessed against those "hereafter manufactured and sold, or hereafter removed for sale." It will not affect wines manufactured not for sale.

UNDERWOOD CONFERS

Representative Underwood conferred with President Wilson personally in regard to the freight tax, and also had the approval of Secretary of the Treasury, McAdoo, and Postmaster-General Burleson to the plan which was submitted for the income tax increase and the proposed stamp tax on commercial papers.

"As an illustration of the operation of the freight tax," said Mr. Underwood, "a man who does a business aggregating \$10,000 in freight bills would pay a revenue tax of \$200."

"A freight bill of that size would indicate an actual business of \$100,000 or \$150,000. A \$200 tax spread over that amount of business would be infinitesimal and could have little or almost no effect on retail prices. A (Continued on Second Page.)

DECISIVE RESULT NOT YET REACHED IN CRUCIAL FIGHT

Kaiser's Forces Suffer Severely, and Men Are in Exhausted Condition.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ARMY CROSSES RIVER MARNE

Fiercest Struggle Against French Centre, Between Rheims and Verdun.

THREE MILLION MEN ENGAGED

English Contesting Second Hard-Fought Engagement Against Teuton Right.

Forces of Kaiser Still Falling Back

While the latest official statements give few details of the great battle being waged in France, in which 3,000,000 men are engaged, it seems apparent that the German forces are still falling back, from the announcement that the allies have gained about thirty-seven miles of territory in their advance, an increase of twelve in the past twenty-four hours' operations.

Both British and French troops have crossed the River Marne, the British capturing more and more of the action of greatest severity is being fought between Mailly and Vitry-le-Francois.

In an engagement between British and Germans in Nyssandell, British Central Africa, the Germans, according to the British official press bureau, were driven back to the River Songre, which is part of the frontier between the British and German protectorates.

Prince Joachim Albrecht, of Prussia, son of the late Prince Frederick Albert, regent of Brunswick, and a second cousin of the German Emperor, has been wounded in battle.

Both the German and allied armies in France are being reinforced, and the battle in France is likely to last some days yet.

Reports concerning the progress of the Russian and Austrian armies are meagre, but a Petrograd dispatch says it is believed the German Cossack Prince has been appointed chief commander of the forces which are to oppose the Russian advance.

Pope Benedict XV., in an encyclical to the Bishops, called for peace, and brotherhood among the nations. In this encyclical, the Pope says:

"We earnestly most earnestly those who govern the destiny of the nations that they should bring themselves to a frame of mind, whereby they may put aside all discussions contrary to the welfare of humanity."

The British Prime Minister has called for more men to serve the country.

Additional British casualties have been made public, covering the period up to September 7, and bringing the total for the campaign close to 10,000 killed, wounded and missing.

LONDON, September 10 (11 P. M.).—The crucial battle of the war in France has not reached any decisive result.

Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces, reported to-day that the Germans had been driven back all along the line; that the British had crossed the River Marne; that the Germans had suffered severely, and that their men were supposed to be in an extremely exhausted condition.

Notwithstanding this report, military experts do not rush to any conclusions. Military writers in the London papers repeat that from the conservative terms of the French official statement yesterday, it is too early to anticipate the result of a battle extending over a front of nearly 70 miles. Three million men is the number estimated to be engaged actively, and as reserves, and three great battles at least are in progress.

Probably the fiercest struggle is against the French centre, between Rheims and Verdun, while the British army is contesting the second hard-fought engagement against the German right. The Germans are believed to be still attacking the French right from Verdun to Nancy.

LESSER FIGHTING IN ALSACE

Lesser fighting is in progress in Alsace, from which province the Germans appear to have drawn away part of their army, and the French are taking advantage of this opening.

The great battle may continue for days, when it is remembered that smaller operations in Manchuria, in which hundreds of thousands only were concerned, lasted a fortnight.

The German western armies have been fighting almost continuously for twenty-five days, and until the last phase of the campaign, on the offensive. Field Marshal French's view that they are becoming exhausted finds ready credence among military experts here.

A German official wireless dispatch to-night says that no report has been made public in Berlin of events in France for the past three days.